CIRCULATION COPY 1

STANDING OVATION. President Richard Nixon, center, is warmly applauded by estimated crowd of 13,000 persons attending Sept. 3 indoor ceremonies dedicating the new $6 million Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Others from left to right are: Ohio Governor John F. Gilligan; Robert S. Oelman, Chairman of the Board, Air Force Museum Foundation Inc.; Representative Walter E. Powell, (R-Ohio); Air Force Chief of Chaplains (Major General) Roy M. Terry; Representative Clarence J. Brown Jr., (R-Ohio); Mrs. Virginia Kettering, wife of the late Eugene W. Kettering, first Chairman of the Board, Air Force Museum Foundation Inc., and a dominant force in the museum's founding until his death; and Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. (U.S. Air Force Photo by TSgt. Wayne Reffner)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 20 September 23, 1971

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Deputy Defense Secretary Addresses Federal Bar Group On 'Leadership'

Speaking on "World Leadership from Strength," Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard addressed members of the Federal Bar Association meeting Sept. 10 at the Fairmont-Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Packard said: This decade promises a continuation of troubled times for the world—times of immense change. As one looks back on history it is evident that troubled times and immense changes are nothing new for the human race. There have been many periods in history when unrest has built up—when pressures for progressive change have been felt.

During the first half of this century, for instance, we saw great pressures for social and political change. But, all too frequently, these problems culminated in bloodshed, violent revolution, and war.

President Nixon and this Administration are determined to do everything humanly possible to avoid the tragic mistakes which in the past led to such violence and war.

Avoiding Mistakes

The President knows that avoiding mistakes requires that our country be strong and purposeful. Twenty years

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President Dedicates Air Force Museum At Ohio Ceremonies

President Richard Nixon made the major address Sept. 3 at dedication ceremonies for the U.S. Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

The President told an estimated 13,000 dignitaries and guests attending the indoor affair . . . I am honored, on behalf of the American people, to accept the Air Force Museum for this generation and generations to come. As I do so, I wish to put this event in the perspective which I think it deserves.

First, I was reminded by Governor [John F.] Gilligan, as we drove from the airport, that it was just a month ago that I was in Canton, Ohio, at the birthplace of American professional football. I have very pleasant memories of that visit. Incidentally, I saw a sign over here saying "Nixon Country." I simply want you to know that I understand this is Bengal country.

Today, here in Dayton, Ohio, I am honored again to be in a place that has historic significance not only for

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'LEADERSHIP'

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ago, Winston Churchill said, "Had the United States been non-pacifist and articulated its power, both World Wars could have been impossible." These wise words capsulize lessons that we should not forget—now or in the future.

Today, the rate of change in both domestic and foreign affairs perhaps exceeds any previously experienced. Our problem today is to guide and fashion these forces of change with wisdom and patience so that change is accomplished in a peaceful and orderly way. I believe the President's programs—foreign and domestic—provide the basis for bringing about change in such a way that we can and we will move away from war and violence and toward lasting peace.

It is our job in the Defense Department to provide the military strength adequate to support the President's foreign policy for the decade of the 1970s. In doing this, we recognize fully the other important priorities of this Nation. We have substantially reduced the defense share of the federal budget to enable the Nation to devote more resources to the attainment of non-defense goals. But we believe that, without adequate national security, all these other goals in fields of domestic policy would be placed in jeopardy.

Reoriented Programs

We have reoriented our national defense programs in keeping with the Nixon Doctrine and our supporting National Security Strategy of Realistic Deterrence. In the process we have made significant reductions in the levels of our military forces. In achieving these results, the greatly diminished scale of our Vietnam involvement has been a major factor. This and other reductions have made it possible to cut the cost of our defense forces from 9.5 per cent of the Gross National Product in FY 1968 to only 6.8 per cent in FY 1972.

It is important to remember that our forces are now at about the manpower level of 1964—the last year before the Vietnam buildup. But in current dollars, they now cost about $25 billion more than they did in 1964 because of pay increases and inflation.

We have now gone as far as we safely can go in reducing the defense budget. Further reductions in the defense budget below the present level could be very dangerous.

The forces we can support with the FY 1972 budget, when taken together with the forces of our friends and allies, are generally adequate, although there are two important areas—strategic nuclear forces and naval forces—in which we are today close to a level of minimum adequacy.

In 1964, the United States had a significant superiority in strategic nuclear forces over the Soviet Union. The People's Republic of China had no nuclear forces.

Today's Situation

Today, the situation is vastly different. The Soviets not only have larger land-based intercontinental missiles than we, they have about 40 per cent more of such weapons than we have. Their submarine-based nuclear force is growing by leaps and bounds and will be equal in size to ours in two or three years. In other aspects as well, their nuclear forces have been rapidly expanded since 1964.

The result of this Soviet buildup is that now the Soviet Union stands on a par with us in over-all offensive strategic power and surpasses us in defensive strategic weapon systems. The People's Republic of China also has tested nuclear weapons and missiles, and could, therefore, have in this decade a strategic force capable of threatening our friends and allies in Asia.

Let me make it very clear that we have the strategic capability we need today. Above all else, we must keep that capability.

Careful Negotiations

Hopefully, we may, by careful negotiations with the Soviets, be able eventually to reduce the level of destructive nuclear power possessed by both sides to a lower level. But I believe we cannot and must not, under any circumstances, make unilateral reductions in the already-restrained levels of our nuclear forces, as some recommend. The President does not propose to gamble with the future of our great country by any unilateral disarmament in the nuclear weapons area, nor, for that matter, in any other area of our national defense. In that firm stand, the President has my total support—and I hope, yours.

Clearly, this is no time to consider any unilateral reductions of our strategic nuclear forces. If and when we achieve an agreement with the Soviet Union on limitation or reduction of nuclear weapons, some cuts could, of course, be made. Even with an agreement—which might be reached in the near future—I do not anticipate that there could be a significant and immediate reduction in the defense budget, particularly in view of rising manpower costs as we move toward an All-Volunteer Force.

Naval Forces

Another area of concern is Naval Forces. This is so because of the large Soviet Naval buildup since 1964. In that year, we had a decisive superiority in every class of combat ship in both numbers and capability except for non-nuclear submarines. During the past few years the Soviets have greatly expanded their naval forces, and now they can challenge our Navy in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, sending impressive naval task forces throughout the world's oceans.

Our planning for the future must include funds to strengthen our Navy, and it does. This requires increased spending rather than reductions over the next several years as we proceed to modernize our Navy.

Military strength, as I have said, is the responsibility of the Department of Defense. Its purpose is to prevent conflict; to make resort to force an unattractive method of solving international problems; to provide the deterrence to war and violence; and, thereby, to promote the solution of international

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

Published weekly by the American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is Washington (AFPS).

Given By Services For Drug Abuse

Review Of Undesirable Discharges Is Authorized By Secretary Laird

In an Aug. 13, 1971, memorandum, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird instructed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to have their Discharge Review Boards "review for recharacterization" administrative discharges issued under other than honorable conditions solely on the basis of personal use of drugs or possession of drugs for the purpose of personal use.

Has DoD now authorized any special review of undesirable discharges given because of drug abuse? Who can request this review? How?

Policy: Former service members who received undesirable discharges based solely on drug use or possession of drugs for personal use now have an opportunity to have their discharges reviewed for possible recharacterization to an "under honorable conditions" category.

The purpose of the new policy is to provide equitable consideration for persons in this particular group of drug abusers but already out of military service when the current rehabilitation and treatment program became operational earlier this year. Its specific objective is to make it possible for these individuals, following recharacterization of their discharges, to avail themselves of drug abuse medical treatment now offered by the Veterans Administration.

Secretary Laird's Aug. 13 memorandum states in part:

"Each Secretary is authorized to issue a discharge under honorable conditions upon establishment of facts consistent with this policy. Former service members will be notified of the results of the review. The Veterans Administration will be notified of the names of former service members whose discharges are recharacterized.

"This policy shall apply to those service members whose cases are finalized or in progress on or before July 7, 1971."

How To Request This Special Review: A former service member who wants his undesirable discharge reviewed under this policy is responsible for initiating the request to the military service from which he was discharged.

Department of Defense Form 293, "Application for Review of Discharge or Separation from the Armed Forces of the United States," must be completed and mailed to the appropriate address listed on the form. Copies of DoD Form 293 are available from military personnel offices and Veterans Administration offices. Local recruiting offices, Reserve units, and local veterans' organizations are also sources of help in obtaining copies of the form.

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NATIONWIDE DRIVE. All Americans will be asked to take an active part in the Nationwide fight against drug abuse during National Drug Abuse Prevention Week, October 3-9. During the week, members of the armed forces, as well as Americans in all walks of life, will be asked to consider how they can join in a drive to end the drug abuse problem. A Presidential Proclamation will be issued to officially open the week, and on Oct. 5, a stamp will be issued to commemorate the Nationwide drive. The poster above is based on the stamp's design. Those interested in learning more about a role in preventing drug abuse should write to the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, Box 1701, Washington, DC, 20013.

TYPES OF DISCHARGE

Form No.	Title	Color	Type of Separation
DD Form 214	Report of Transfer or Separation	White	Statement of Service (Officer and Enlisted personnel).
DD Form 215	Correction to DD Form 214	White	Used for correction and addition to statement of service.
DD Form 217	Certificate of Service	White	Released to National Guard or Reserve or placed on TDRL (Officer and Enlisted personnel).
DD Form 256	Honorable Discharge Certificate	White	Honorable discharge (Officer and Enlisted personnel).
DD Form 257	General Discharge Certificate	White	Discharge under honorable conditions (Officer and Enlisted personnel).
DD Form 258	Undesirable Discharge Certificate	White	Discharge under conditions other than honorable (Enlisted personnel only).
DD Form 259	Bad Conduct Discharge Certificate	Yellow	Discharge under conditions other than honorable (Enlisted personnel only).
DD Form 260	Dishonorable Discharge Certificate	Yellow	Dishonorable discharge (Officer and Enlisted personnel).
DD Form 794	Discharge Certificate (Under Other than Honorable Conditions).	White	Discharge under other than honorable conditions (Officer Personnel only).
DD Form 363	Certificate of Retirement	White	Retirement (Officer and Enlisted Personnel).

CHARACTER OF DISCHARGE and BENEFITS AVAILABLE

Benefits	Honorable (Off. & E.M.)	General (Off. & E.M.)	Undesirable (E.M.)	Bad Conduct Special C.M. (E.M.)	Bad Conduct General C.M. (E.M.)	Dishonorable (Off. & E.M.)	Discharge Certificate O.T.H. (Off.)
	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Death Gratuity	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Pay and Allowances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes
Accrued Leave	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Headstone and Marker	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Burial—National Cemetery	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
VA Benefits	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Burial Flag	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Civil Service Preference	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Social Security	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No
Reemployment Benefits	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Job Counseling & Placement	Yes	Yes	No*	No*	No	No	No

*May qualify for VA benefits through administrative determination by the concerned agency that such discharge is in fact not a bar.
**Except where forfeited as part of sentence of General or Special Court-Martial.

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The form is self-explanatory in terms of information needed to complete it and lists for each Service the address to which the completed form should be sent. The only deadline applicable to requesting discharge review under the Aug. 13 memorandum is the same deadline that applies, in general, to a former service member's right to request review of the character of his discharge. Application must be made within 15 years after the date of discharge. Personal appearance before the Discharge Review Board is not necessary.

Desire For Self-Help Important: The Aug. 13 memorandum signed by Secretary Laird to effect additional policy of amnesty toward drug abusers is consistent with Department of Defense Directive 1300.11, dated October, 1970, and the July 7, 1971, memorandum issued by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard following Presidential emphasis on an extensive national program of voluntary treatment and rehabilitation.

These actions and programs indicate the importance the Department of Defense attaches to the rehabilitation and treatment of drug abusers in the armed forces and the department's concern for former service members who were discharged because of drug abuse. The policy stated in the Aug. 13 memorandum providing for special review of certain drug-use based discharges is designed to help those individuals who want to help themselves.

Pending Legislation: The Aug. 13 memorandum provides interim policy only. The Department of Defense is sponsoring draft legislation designed to provide equitable consideration for drug abusers already out of service when the present treatment and rehabilitation program got underway. Now before the Congress, this legislation would authorize the Veterans Administration to provide medical treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers regardless of the nature of the former service member's discharge. It allows the individual to receive specific medical treatment from the Veterans Administration but does not, in any way, change the nature of the person's discharge.

Army-Wide Drug Conference Is Slated In D.C.

Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, Director of the President's Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, is scheduled to deliver the keynote address at an Army-wide drug abuse conference in Washington, Sept. 27-29.

The purpose of the conference, to be attended by representatives of the Army's major commands worldwide, will be to further on-going programs and discuss and develop innovative approaches, officials said. There will be presentations by both civilian and military drug-abuse authorities.

Conferees will participate in seminars with former drug addicts, administrators of treatment facilities, counselors and doctors. The agenda will cover all aspects of the drug abuse program, including education, prevention, evaluation of existing programs, and identification, treatment and rehabilitation of drug users.

The Army expanded its drug abuse program Aug. 1, requiring certain Army personnel in the United States to undergo urinalysis tests for drugs. Individuals to be tested include those being treated in rehabilitation programs; those being discharged from the Army; those on orders for overseas; and those reporting for duty at reception stations.

In Europe and other overseas areas, personnel scheduled for return to the United States and those requesting leave or extension of foreign tours were to be screened, beginning Sept. 1. By Nov. 1, worldwide spot checks and treatment and rehabilitation of military drug abusers is expected to be underway in all overseas areas.

Testing of U.S. Army personnel in Vietnam began June 18 and was expanded in mid-August to include all personnel departing Vietnam on leave or rest and recuperation (R and R); drug abuse screening for Army personnel in Thailand began July 23.

Names Secretary Of State As Chairman

President Nixon Creates Cabinet-Level Global Drug Control Unit

President Richard Nixon, in a White House memorandum to Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Sept. 7, established a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, and named Mr. Rogers as its chairman.

The memorandum stated: Drug abuse, particularly narcotics addiction, has grown to crisis proportions in the last several years in the United States. It is imperative that the illicit flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into this country be stopped as soon as possible. In order most effectively to coordinate this effort, which encompasses diplomatic, intelligence, and law enforcement functions, I am hereby establishing a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.

The Cabinet Committee will be chaired by the Secretary of State and include: Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Attorney General John N. Mitchell; Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird; Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally; Ambassador to the U.N. George Bush; and Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms—and such others as become necessary in the opinion of the chairman.

The Cabinet Committee will be supported by a Working Group to be composed of personnel from each of the concerned agencies. The Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee and Chairman of the Working Group will be Egil Krogh, Jr.

The Cabinet Committee shall be responsible for the formulation and coordination of all policies of the Federal Government relating to the goal of curtailing and eventually eliminating the flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into the United States from abroad. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Federal officers and Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Cabinet Committee in carrying out its functions under this directive and shall comply with the policies, guidelines, standards, and procedures prescribed by the Cabinet Committee:

More specifically, the Cabinet Committe shall:

—Develop comprehensive plans and programs for the implementation of these policies;

—Assure that all diplomatic, intelligence, and Federal law enforcement programs and activities of international scope are properly coordinated;

—Evaluate all such programs and activities and their implementation;

—Make recommendation to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget concerning proposed funding of such programs; and,

—Report to the President, from time to time, concerning the foregoing.

signed
RICHARD NIXON
(President of the United States)

'LEADERSHIP'

(Continued From Page 2)

problems by negotiation and non-violent means.

Moral, Economic Strength

But the national strength we need to give enlightened leadership to this troubled world is more than just military strength. It includes our moral strength and our economic strength. This was explicitly taken into account when we framed our National Security Strategy of Realistic Deterrence. This strategy is embodied in our new Total Force concept which seeks to utilize all appropriate resources for deterrence—U.S. and Free World—in order to capitalize best on available assets. Moral and economic strength are part and parcel of the over-all strength necessary for this country to exercise its role in world affairs and to work in pursuit of President Nixon's goal of achieving a generation of peace.

Efforts to develop more effective foreign and national security policies would be meaningless without the national strength and will that stands behind us. We need strength and moral fiber at home in order to succeed abroad. A nation that is weak internally and timid in spirit, cannot provide stabilizing leadership in international affairs.

National strength is the summation of the strength of free individuals joined in communities and states and voluntary associations. The tradition of individual responsibility, of local and voluntary action, has contributed greatly to the strength of America. Individuals can solve many of their problems through their families, their communities, their churches, and their schools.

I deplore any attitude that says—let Washington solve all problems. I have been in government long enough to know that Washington alone simply cannot do it.

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U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

	As of 9 Sep 17	As of 2 Sep 71
Army	169,700	170,400
Navy	9,900	10,000
Marines	500	500
Air Force	35,600	35,700
CoastGuard	100	100
TOTAL	215,800*	216,700
Free World Forces	61,200	61,300

In addition, approximately 13,000 Navy personnel with 7th Fleet forces and 150 U.S. Coast Guard personnel are aboard ships operating off the coast of Vietnam.

* This is a decrease of 900 over the previous week.

AIR FORCE MUSEUM

(Continued From Page 1)

America, but for the whole world, because this is truly the birthplace of aviation, of manned flight, for America and for the world.

It is a proud moment for the United States, and it should be particularly a proud moment for the people of Dayton, for those who participated, the thousands, as the chairman indicated, who have contributed to making it possible for this museum to be erected.

Pays Tribute

Let me pay a tribute to some of those who are represented here. First, to the Kettering family, and to Mrs. Eugene W. Kettering who is here on the platform. How much they have given, how much they have contributed to America, only history will adequately record. But certainly no greater monument to that family, no greater monument to its creative abilities, could be erected than this one that is being dedicated today and being accepted for the United States.

Second, to the people of Dayton, the thousands who contributed, the ones who conceived the idea, the people who made it possible for now, I understand, over one million Americans a year to visit this museum to see the past and also to think about what it means to the future.

When Senator [Robert] Taft [Jr.] (Rep.-Ohio), and Congressman [Representative Clarence J.] Brown [Jr.] (Rep.-Ohio) came in to talk to me about coming here to Dayton, they said that this would be one of the finest meetings that I would ever have the opportunity to address. They were right. I am proud to be here in Dayton on such an occasion.

On the ramps around the museum and in this building and behind me are the great airplanes that have been built through the years. As we look at those planes, we can think of the tremendous developments that have occurred. But more important than those planes, I know we all realize, are the men who have flown them and what they have given to America, what they have sacrificed for America, how much we owe to them.

Recognition

I think, for example, of so many in this room who should be recognized. When I think of Eddie Rickenbacker being here today, he certainly symbolizes what we think of when we think of the American Air Force and the men who have manned its planes. We think of their service in war and in peace, in World War I and World War II, in Korea and Vietnam. We think of the brave men and we also think of brave women. I speak particularly of the wives and the mothers, of some of our Prisoners of War and those Missing in Action in Vietnam, who are here today.

Let me say that we should all dedicate ourselves to secure the release of their husbands and their sons, and then to build a lasting peace so that their sons will not have to fight in a war in the future. This is the goal that we have.

But at this moment, let us be proud that America can produce such brave men and let us be proud, also, that America can produce such brave women, the wives and mothers of these men who are represented here today in this audience.

On such an occasion as this, we naturally tend to think more of the past than of the future. But I think it is well that we look to the future as we examine the past. As we examine the past, what we find is that America has been first in aviation, first in the exploration of space, and the exploration of the air. That has been true since the year 1903.

What we must recognize as we look to the future is that the position of world leadership is now being challenged. It is being challenged in the air. It is being challenged also in many other areas.

Address to Challenge

I would like to address myself, for a moment, to that challenge and what it means, and to address myself to that challenge not in terms of fear, but in terms of opportunity and in terms of hope, as all Americans should respond to a challenge.

Immediately after World War II, the United States, in an economic sense,

THE FELLOW IS A GIRL. Miss Edith G. Brown, a mathematics major at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University at Greensboro, confers with staff members of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) during her six-week Defense Department internship as a North Carolina Fellow. Discussing cost analysis techniques with Miss Brown are George W. Bergquist, seated left, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Policy and Information); Calvin R. Nelson, standing, Director for Program and Performance Measurement; and Meyer Tartasky, back to camera, Deputy Comptroller for Systems Policy. Under the internship program, Fellows are selected for leadership potential.

(Official Defense Department Photo)

was the unchallenged leader of the world. Seven per cent of the world's people produced over 50 per cent of the world's goods, and not one nation in the world could even attempt to challenge us in any significant field, including aviation.

In the 25 years since that time, largely as a result of the generosity of the United States, and we should be proud of that record, those who were our allies, and even those who were our enemies in that war, have gotten on their feet economically and now are our competitors. They challenge us in all areas. They challenge us in aviation. I was, for example, interested to note accounts of the recent air show in Paris and stories to the effect that there were other nations that could well be ahead of the United States at this time in terms of the development of manned aircraft.

So now the question arises, what should be the reaction of the United States? This is the reaction I believe we should have: We should welcome competition, welcome competition from those who are willing to make the sacrifice and have the drive and ambition, as we have the drive and ambition, to develop in any areas the excellence which we want to achieve. But we must insist that competition be fair. The time when the United States had to, in the interest of building a more peaceful world, help other nations so that they could compete is now past. They are our competitors, and consequently, as I pointed out in my speech to the Nation on Aug. 15, the United States, from now on, is not going to compete with one hand tied behind its back.

Other Side of Coin

But there is another side to that coin. There are some among us, I suppose, who would say "What difference does it make whether the United States is Number One or tries to be Number One?" and there is an answer to that. We cannot expect to be Number One in all areas, but we must try in every area, because we must never forget that whenever a nation fails to try to do the best that it can to be Number One, that nation ceases to be a great nation. Let that not happen to the United States of America.

So, as we see these planes that are examples of America's leadership in the world of aviation in the past, let us not rest on our laurels, let us not build a great wall around us and let the rest of the world pass us by, but let us say "We will compete. We will be productive. We will accept the challenge of peaceful competition."

And the United States intends, and we resolve today, that having been first in aviation from the beginning, we will attempt to be first in aviation for the time to come. This should be our goal, and one that we can achieve.

Peaceful Goal

This is a peaceful goal, because the era into which we are now entering can be a peaceful one. But in that period, as the danger of war recedes, the challenge of competition in the peaceful area increases, and this will be the test of America: When we are in a period when we are rich, when we are strong, whether at this time we will tend to recede into ourselves and not accept the challenges which we have always accepted in the past of meeting competition and doing the best that we possibly can to make this a great and a good Nation, to do the best we can to make this a Nation which is the freest Nation in the world, a Nation with the greatest opportunity in the world, a Nation with the best environment in the world, a Nation with the greatest progress in the world.

All these are American goals, but they will not be achieved unless we dedicate ourselves to the spirit that built American aviation. Let me describe that spirit.

Orville Wright flew with his brother only once. On that same day that he flew with his brother, in the year 1910, 61 years ago, he flew with his 82-year-old father, that same afternoon. And the words that his father spoke were simply these: "Higher. Higher. Higher."

That was the spirit of American aviation. That is the spirit of the American Air Force. That is the spirit of the people of Dayton, of the people of Ohio who have created this great museum which reminds us of our great past. Let that spirit, higher and higher and higher, always be the spirit of the United States of America.

HONORARY MEMBER. The father of the Navy's World War II Frogmen, Rear Admiral Draper L. Kauffman, right, received the first national honorary membership ever given by the National Fraternal Order of UDT'ers and SEALS at a special presentation in the admiral's Ninth Naval District headquarters, Sept. 10. Active duty and former underwater demolition and sea-air-land team members cited Adm. Kauffman for "extraordinary leadership, imagination and fortitude" in creating the underwater demolition teams during 1943. Adm. Kauffman's UDT units were first employed in the Saipan invasion and later recorded historic accomplishments at Tinian, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Presenting the award to the admiral were: Naval Reserve Lieutenant Commander Bud Bechtold, center, and Naval Reserve Lieutenant John Sjrosten.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo by PH1 Dave Garrison)

Deputy Secretary Talks To Federal Bar Group

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I believe it is very important that we arrest any attitude of total dependence on Washington and that we instead re-emphasize our proven traditional concept that individuals and localities have the brains and energy to solve many of the problems that affect their daily lives in their local communities.

President Nixon put it very well in his address to Congress when he said . . . "Hard work is what made America great. There could be no more dangerous delusion than the notion that we can maintain the standard of living that our own people sometimes complain about but the rest of the world envies, without continuing to work hard. The 'good life' is not the lazy life, or the empty life, or the life that consumes without producing. The good life is the active, productive, working life—the life that gives as well as gets."

Sources of Strength

Individual responsibility, decentralization of political power, and voluntary action in a pluralistic society are sources of American national strength. And there are other sources of our national strength to be protected and cultivated —free speech, full, open and enlightened debate on national policies, and a system of impartial justice based on law.

Differences of opinion on the domestic front are not evidence of weakness. It is the nature of a democracy that we encourage a free exchange of ideas and must have constructive and peaceful dissent. But how dissent is expressed is important. Dissent expressed in violence is anarchy, not democracy. Democracy requires that we recognize one another's rights. Violence is the antithesis of reasoned dissent and a denial of the rights of others.

I need not explain to this audience that free debate, the rule of law, and the integrity of the process of law enforcement are essential ingredients of our national strength. Nor need I remind you of your obligation as members of the bar to uphold these things. It may be true that some countries can be at least temporarily strong without these things—but not the United States.

This Nation cannot be a strong Nation unless it is a just Nation. It cannot be strong unless its conscience is untroubled.

These historic principles need not, and do not, block needed change. On the contrary, they facilitate change. In my experience within the Department of Defense, I have found that rational discussion among reasonable men can lead to change on both sides. We seek the opportunity to talk with those interested in change.

Ending Vietnam Involvement

. . . On the international front, we are well on our way to ending American military involvement in Vietnam without abandoning our friends in that part of the world. We are talking to the Soviet Union about strategic arms limitations, but we remain firm against precipitous, unilateral reductions. Navy Under Secretary John Warner will begin important talks with the Soviets next month on items of mutual interest to the two leading sea powers. There has been some hopeful progress recently on Berlin, and the President has reopened communications with the People's Republic of China.

On the domestic front, I see signs of progress in drug control, in race relations, in reducing poverty and suffering, in educational opportunities, in controlling pollution, in fighting crime and toward new economic prosperity.

I particularly applaud the President's recent moves on the economic front. I believe these actions clearly recognize the fundamental problems underlying the serious inflationary pressures as well as the changing pattern of world economics.

We may not reach the millenium in the 1970s but, I believe, we are off to a good start. I am confident that your organization, under the leadership of Dick Kleindienst [Deputy Attorney General and new Federal Bar Association President Richard G. Kleindienst] will continue to make a great contribution to the preservation of the vitality of our democracy—preservation of a national environment of excellence in which each individual can make his and her contribution to progress, to prosperity and to peace for the next generation and beyond.

MUSEUM TOUR. Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke, left, is conducted on a tour of the General Omar N. Bradley Museum at the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, by Colonel George S. Pappas, center, Director of the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, and Major General Franklin M. Davis Jr., U.S. Army War College Commandant. The Army Secretary's recent visit included a briefing on the Army's senior school curriculum.
(U.S. Army Photo by R. D. Nale)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $2.00 additional for foreign mailing.
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